

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTOR
HISTORIC PROPERTY

Survey No. F-4-114

Magi No.

DOE ___yes ___no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Pettingall/Bussard Farm

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 8836 Hollow Road ___ not for publication

city, town Middletown ☒ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Hollow Road Limited

street & number N/A telephone no.: N/A

city, town N/A state and zip code N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 2051

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 1010

city, town Frederick state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title N/A

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

pository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. F-4-114

Condition

☐ excellent

☐ good

☒ fair

☐ deteriorated

☐ ruins

☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered

☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site

☐ moved date of move

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

See continuation sheets.

8. Significance

Survey No. F-4-114

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

See continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-4-114

See continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 4.6Quadrangle name Middletown, MD

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheets.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title W. Patrick Giglio (Architectural Historian), Jane Armstrong (Historian)organization R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc.date October 24, 1997street & number 241 E. Fourth Street, Suite 100telephone (301) 694-0428city or town Frederickstate Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

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Architectural Description

The Pettingall/Bussard Farm (F-4-114) complex is located southwest of the crossroads community of Harmony and approximately two-and-one-half miles northeast of Middletown. The farm occupies a site located on the west side of Hopewell Road, near the intersection of State Route 40. A gravel driveway provides access to the property from Hopewell Road. The building complex is surrounded by agricultural fields, which historically formed part of the Pettingall/Bussard Farm.

The Pettingall/Bussard Farm is an agricultural complex that includes ten buildings/structures: a two-story brick farmhouse (A), a well house (B), the metal superstructure of a former windmill (C), a brick smokehouse (D), a concrete-block garage (E), a one-and-one-half story tenant house (F), the foundation ruins of a bank barn (G), a wood-frame shed, (H) a dairy barn (I), and a silo (J). The principal dwelling is an example of a house type common to the northern Piedmont region and is characterized by a symmetrical main block and rear wing. The design and ornamentation of the principal dwelling exhibits the influences of the Victorian period. The principle dwelling is in fair condition. The majority of the outbuildings and tenant house also are in fair condition.

Principal Dwelling (A)

The Pettingall/Bussard Farmhouse is a two-story, brick dwelling, constructed ca. 1880-1890. The house faces east towards Hopewell Road. The house comprises a main block and rear ell that forms an L-shaped footprint. The main block of the house is three bays wide and one room deep. The primary entrance is centrally located in the main block. The rear ell is connected to the west wall of the main block and extends to the rear of the house. The rear ell is three bays wide and one room deep. The building incorporates a gable roof over the main block with an intersecting gable over the rear ell. A common rafter roofing system was employed. All roof planes are sheathed with slate shingles. Two brick interior chimneys with corbelled caps rise from the ridge of the main block; a central brick interior chimney rises from the ridge of the rear ell. A simple wooden box-cornice with gable returns defines the building eaves. The building features simple half-round metal gutters with downspouts. The house is constructed of brick, laid in five course common bond. The house rests on a full basement constructed of coursed, quarried stone.

The primary (east) elevation contains the principal entrance, which features a four-paneled door enframed by a simple wood surround surmounted by a two-light transom. The door opening is marked by an arched wood lintel with decorative scrolling surmounted by a brick jack arch. A one-story porch spans the principal entrance of the main block. The porch features a hipped roof sheathed with corrugated metal supported by four plain boxed columns with decorative wood brackets and scrolling at the cornice. The porch exhibits a wood bannister with scrolled wood balustrade. The porch floor and ceiling are sheathed with tongue-and-groove boards. The porch is supported by a coursed, quarried stone foundation.

The house exhibits symmetrically aligned two-over-two-light, double-hung, wooden-sash windows. The window openings feature arched wood lintels with decorative scrolling surmounted by brick jack arches and simple wood sills. Small attic windows are located on the gable ends of the building near the roof peak. The windows are flanked by louvered wood shutters, which are original to the building.

The two-story, three-bay rear ell extends from the west wall of the main block. A one-story hipped roof porch shelters the west two bays of the north elevation of the rear ell. The porch features a steeply pitched hipped roof sheathed with corrugated metal supported by four, plain, boxed columns with decorative wood brackets and decorative scrolling at the cornice. The porch exhibits a wood bannister with scrolled wood balustrade. The porch floor and ceiling are sheathed with tongue-and-groove boards. The porch is supported by a coursed, quarried stone foundation.

The south elevation of the rear ell features a two-story porch, a characteristic feature of nineteenth-century farmhouses in the Maryland Piedmont. The porch is incorporated under the principal roof of the rear ell. The porch was enclosed sometime during the 1970s. The first and second floor level of the enclosed porch exhibits banks of one-over-one-light, double-hung, wooden-sash windows. A central aluminum frame two-light porch door is located on the first floor level. The walls of the enclosed porch are clad with horizontal composite wood siding. The end bay of the porch on both floors is constructed of brick, laid in five course common bond. The topography surrounding the south elevation of the rear ell slopes away, revealing a portion of the stone foundation. A wooden door constructed of vertical boards located at the end bay of the porch provides exterior access to the basement.

The interior of the main block of the house is organized in a central hall plan. The main block retains its original interior finishes, including plaster, flooring, woodwork, and hardware. The primary entrance leads directly into the hall; the stairs and curved banister rise along the south wall to the second floor. Each parlor contains a simply-detailed wood fireplace mantle centrally located along the interior wall. Each room contains simple chair and picture moldings. Window and door surrounds feature simple moldings with bulls-eye corner blocks. Windows and doors also feature decorative cast metal hardware.

The second floor rooms are utilized as bed chambers. The floor plan of the second floor reflects that found on the first floor. Second-floor interior finishes include plaster walls, simple moldings, mantels, and chair rails.

The symmetry and formality of the main block contrast with the less formal spatial arrangements and lack of decorative features of the rear ell. The rear ell contains two rooms on each floor. The kitchen and dining room comprise the first floor. These two rooms are separated by a boxed staircase that leads to bedrooms located on the second floor level. The rear ell exhibits simple finishes, detailing, and hardware.

Well House (B)

A well house (ca. 1930) is located northwest of the principal dwelling. The one-story, one-bay rectangular structure rests on a poured concrete foundation. The walls are constructed of rusticated concrete block. The structure terminates in a front gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal. The gable ends of the structure are clad with vertical board siding. A wooden door constructed of vertical boards provides access to the structure. The entrance is sheltered by a projecting gable roof extension. Six-over-six-light, double-hung, wooden-sash windows are located on the north and south elevations of the structure. The well house was constructed sometime during the early twentieth century.

Former Windmill (C)

The metal superstructure of a former windmill (ca. 1900) is located immediately northwest of the well house (B). The pyramidal metal superstructure consists of four legs constructed of metal angle iron with horizontal cross brazing. The superstructure is approximately 20 feet tall. A metal ladder is located on the east elevation. All the mechanical elements associated with the windmill have been removed. The superstructure rests on a concrete slab above a brick lined well shaft. The well shaft has been infilled with debris.

Smokehouse (D)

A brick smokehouse (ca. 1860) is located northwest of the well house and north of the principal dwelling. The smokehouse may predate the principal dwelling. The one-story, rectangular-plan structure is constructed of brick, laid in five course common bond. The structure rests on a fieldstone foundation. The structure terminates in a standing seam metal, front gable roof. The primary (east) elevation of the building features a wood door constructed of vertical boards. The door is supported by forged metal strap hinges and pintals. Archival research has revealed that the farm was established sometime prior to 1858, the smokehouse may be associated with this earlier farmstead and predates the current principal dwelling.

Garage (E)

A concrete-block garage (ca. 1950) is located north of the principal dwelling. The garage is a rectangular, one-story, three-bay building. The structure is oriented to the south and accessed by a four-light single wood door and a garage opening with no door. The structure features fixed six-light, metal-sash windows on the south and west elevations. The gable roof is sheathed with standing seam metal with exposed wood rafters ends.

Tenant House (F)

A tenant house is located northwest of the principal dwelling on a low slope. The tenant house, ca. 1930, faces south towards open agricultural fields. The one-and-one-half-story, rectangular tenant house is three bays wide and one room deep. The first floor is constructed of concrete block, while the upper floor is wood frame clad with asbestos siding. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation. A metal bulkhead provides access on the west elevation. A three-bay shed roof dormer is located on the north elevation. The principal entrance, on the south gable elevation features a metal storm door within an enclosed porch. The one-bay, wood-frame porch is clad with asbestos siding and terminates in a front gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. A two-bay, one room addition is located on the west elevation. This wood-frame addition, clad with asbestos siding, terminates in a shed roof sheathed with corrugated metal. The building features two-over-two-light, double-hung, wooden-sash windows.

Bank Barn (G)

The foundation ruins of a bank barn (ca. 1860) are located northeast of the principal dwelling. The bank barn was destroyed by fire in 1957. The primary (north) elevation is defined

by an earthen ramp supported by a stone foundation wall on the ground level. The remaining foundation walls of the former bank barn have been removed. The foundation ruins of a bank barn predate the extant principal dwelling.

Wood-frame Shed (H)

A one-story, rectangular wood-frame shed (ca. 1900) sheathed in horizontal lapped siding is located northeast of the principal dwelling and southwest of the bank-barn ruins. The shed rests on a dirt foundation supported by a wood sill. The gable roof is sheathed with standing seam metal. The primary (south) elevation of the building features a four-panel wooden door. The side elevations feature a one-by-one, wood-frame, sliding track window.

Dairy Barn (I)

The dairy barn is located in the northeast portion of the building complex. The barn is a rectangular plan, two-and-one-half story, three-bay building constructed ca. 1930. The barn, constructed of rusticated concrete block, rests on a poured concrete slab. The front and rear elevations on the first floor level feature a central wood sliding track door constructed of vertical wood boards, flanked by 12-light, wood-frame hopper windows. The side elevations feature two 12-light, wood-frame hopper windows. The barn terminates in a gambrel roof clad with corrugated metal. The hayloft is accessed from either gable end by sliding track doors located on the second floor level. The hayloft openings are sheltered by a gable roof extension which originally housed a block and tackle.

The interior of the dairy barn is divided by an aisle that extends down the central axis of the barn. Metal milking stalls are situated on either side of the aisle extending the length of the building. A feeding passage extends between the eave wall and the milking stalls. Mechanical milking units were not present during the survey. The structure is in fair condition; it currently is used for storage.

Silo (J)

A circular precast concrete silo (ca. 1930) is located southeast of the barn. The circular plan silo is approximately 15 feet in diameter and 30 feet tall. The silo terminates in a standing seam metal dome roof. The silo was constructed using precast concrete sections joined by exterior, metal turn buckles. A metal ladder is attached to the side of the silo. The ladder provides access to metal doors which are located at eight-foot intervals for the height of the structure. The silo is attached to the southeast corner of the dairy barn by a small concrete block hyphen terminating in a gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal.

Summary

The Pettingall/Bussard Farm (F-4-114) comprises a complement of built resources constructed from the nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. The agricultural complex comprises ten buildings/structures, including a two-story brick farmhouse (ca. 1880-1890), a well house (ca. 1930), a metal superstructure of former windmill (ca. 1900), a brick smokehouse (ca. 1860), a concrete block garage (ca. 1950), a one-and one-half-story tenant house (ca. 1930), the foundation ruins of a bank barn (ca. 1860), a wood-frame shed (ca. 1900), a dairy barn (ca. 1930), and a silo (ca. 1930).

Archival research revealed that the farm complex was established sometime prior to 1858. The extant brick smokehouse and the foundation ruins of a bank barn, destroyed by fire in 1957, are the only resources that may be associated with this original farmstead. The current principal dwelling was constructed ca. 1880-1890. The majority of the other buildings and structures represent the twentieth-century evolution of the farm.

The Pettingall/Bussard Farm (F-4-114) was evaluated for those qualities of integrity and significance identified in the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). The design and physical characteristics of the complex were analyzed for their potential local significance during the period of Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930) and Modern Period (1930-Present) in the areas of agriculture and architecture, as defined in the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan (Weissman 1987).

Land Tenure History

Archival research was undertaken at the Frederick County Courthouse to establish the land tenure history of the Pettingall/ Bussard Farm from 1810 until the present. The Chain-of-Title is summarized in a continuation sheet..

Deed records indicate that the Pettingall/Bussard Farm was once a part of the "Great Friendship" tract of land. This 178 3/4 acre parcel was resurveyed for Adam Routzahn in 1810 (Frederick County Land Records JS 19:532). The Routzahns [Routsons sic], were one of Middletown Valley's most prominent families and were successful in both business and farming during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Dern and Waldner 1993; Williams and McKinsey 1967:1427-1428).

Johann Adam Routzahn, Sr. (1740-1827) was born in Beerfelden, Germany. His father, Johannes Ludwig Rauenzahner, moved the family to Pennsylvania in 1750. In 1781, Adam, as he was known, was the first Routzahn to purchase property in Frederick County. Within the next decade, he acquired at least eleven parcels of land in the Middletown Valley. Although Adam most likely owned the "Great Friendship" tract, land records do not differentiate between Adam Routzahn, Sr. and his son, Johann Adam Routzahn, Jr. (1765-1831). Adam Routzahn Jr. also was a substantial land owner in the area (Dern and Waldner 1993:205-213).

In 1824, David Wampler sold a 150 acre parcel of the "Great Friendship" land to John Hammond for \$1040. This real estate transaction included all buildings and improvements to the property (Frederick County Land Records JS 19:532). According to the 1790 census, Wampler shared his household with three other people, probably his wife and two sons, while

Hammond possessed twelve slaves in addition to heading his own family of seven (U.S. Census 1790:58).

Hammond sold the "Great Friendship" parcel to Robert Oliver in 1826. In 1840, the property was conveyed to Sarah Pettingall by Charles Oliver, who appeared to have financed the sale. The relationship between Charles Oliver and Robert Oliver is not known (Frederick County Land Records JS 26:193; HS 11:21).

Sarah Pettingall (1787-1850) was married to Robert Pettingall, Sr., a native of Norfolk, England, who died in 1837 (Long 1986). Archival research revealed several spellings of Pettingall [Pattengall, Pattingall, Petingall, Pettingal, sic] in deeds, titles, and other documents throughout this period. The Pattengall [sic] farmstead is noted on Bond's 1858 *Atlas of Frederick County* (Bond 1858).

According to the 1850 Frederick County Census, Robert Pettingall, Jr. (1818-1891) was a wealthy farmer at the age of twenty-eight, although he did not officially inherit the family farm until 1857 when Charles Oliver granted him the property seven years after his mother's death. In 1850, Pettingall, Jr., was recorded as owning real estate worth \$10,000. These holdings included 150 acres of improved land and 100 acres of unimproved land (Frederick County Land Records ES 9:519; Hitselberger and Dern 1978:344). Pettingall also owned farm implements worth \$400, eight horses, twenty-seven head of cattle, twenty sheep, and thirty swine. His livestock was valued at \$1,500, an amount which surpassed the combined value of all livestock held by other farmers in the Middletown Election District. In addition, his farmland produced wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, wool, potatoes, orchard products, butter, and hay (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:344,542,543).

In 1871, Robert Pettingall, Jr., and his wife, Ann (Stokely) Pettingall, sold the farm, now 148 3/4 acres (or 152 acres depending on sources), to Peter Hanson Bussard and his wife, Charlotte Bussard (Frederick County Land Records CM 6:542). Peter H. Bussard (1826-1905) was the German-American son of John Wesley Bussard (b. 1794) and Susan Ann (Delaughter) Bussard. Born in the Hauver's District of Frederick County, he moved to the Middletown Valley to pursue farming in 1857. Bussard grew up in poor circumstances but became a wealthy and successful farmer. In 1887, Bussard was among the organizers of the Valley Savings Bank and served as the institution's president (Williams and McKinsey 1967:1428). By the time of his death in 1905, Bussard owned eight farms; the Pettingall farm was his second acquisition (Williams and McKinsey 1967:1381,1382). Lake depicts the location of the Bussard farm on his 1873 *Atlas of Frederick County* (Lake 1873).

In February and July 1882, Peter Bussard and Charlotte Bussard conveyed the Pettingall farm to their daughter, Susan Marie, and to her future husband, George Dinterman (Frederick Land Record AF 5:429). Although land records do not explain clearly the two-part transaction, it appears that Dinterman acquired the 150 acre property for \$7000. Susan Marie (Bussard) Dinterman died in 1886, less than four years after her marriage. George Dinterman married Phoebe (Sheffer) Dinterman. In 1907, Dinterman was among the organizers of the Middletown Savings Bank and served on the bank's first Board of Directors. This board included two members of the Routzahn family and Peter E. Bussard, son of Peter Hanson Bussard (Williams and McKinsey 1967:528).

Following their retirement from farming, the Dintermans moved to 19 East St., Middletown (Rhoderick 1989: 319). In 1925 and 1926, they sold the farm to Thaddeous H.

Schroyer and Oda C. Schroyer (Frederick County Land Records 352:296). The Schroyers acquired land adjacent to the old Pettingall property in 1919, 1939, and 1944, and appear to have inherited a parcel originally conveyed to Lawson Schroyer in 1867 (Frederick Land Records 416:56; 416:473; 446:1; DSB 1:307). Thaddeous and Oda died prior to 1957. In that year, their son, Maurice J. Schroyer, and his wife, Flora E. Schroyer, purchased the extended property for \$25,000 from Oda Schroyer's estate (Frederick County Land Records 593/317). In 1994, Flora E. Schroyer, now a widow, sold the property to Hollow Road Limited Partnership (Frederick County Land Records 2051:1010).

Historic Context - Agriculture

The agricultural history of Frederick County is documented through successive phases of crop and commodity specialization. During the eighteenth century, Frederick County was settled by English and Germans. Many of the German settlers were enroute to Virginia, but were lured to settle the Monocacy River Valley by Frederick County's rich Piedmont soils (Tracey and Dern 1987:21). The Germans mainly settled west of the Monocacy River. The English and German settlers of this region established two distinctly different economic and cultural traditions. English settlers from the tidewater region transplanted the tobacco culture to the rolling meadows of Frederick County. Their plantations required slave labor and large plots of land located near water routes. Pennsylvania German immigrants generally farmed smaller plots in the hills, emphasizing subsistence farming; corn and wheat were the primary cash crops during this period (Tracey and Dern 1987:131).

The success of Frederick County agriculture was noted as early as 1755-56, when British and colonial troops moving through Frederick found a plentiful supply of food, including meat, milk, and eggs (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:13). While transplanted tidewater settlers continued to grow tobacco, German farmers sold surplus corn and wheat to European and West Indian markets. By 1790, Frederick County was the largest wheat producer in the United States (Miller 1886:132).

Innovations in farming techniques were emphasized during the early and mid-nineteenth century and new machines were developed to improve agricultural production. Farmers also utilized new methods of soil conservation and improvement. Lime was an important fertilizer and a lime industry in Frederick County was established during the mid-nineteenth century. Farmers throughout the Monocacy Valley burned lime for fertilizer in their own kilns. By 1860, Frederick ranked first in the state of Maryland in wheat, corn, rye, and butter production, as well as in the number of milk cows (Wesler et al. 1981:143).

Access to markets was improved dramatically during the first half of the nineteenth century as transportation methods improved. In 1828, the Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Canal Company began to construct a canal along the Potomac River from Georgetown to Cumberland. That same year, the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad Company began laying track between Baltimore and Frederick. The railroad was completed in 1830 and a depot opened in Frederick one year later (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:38). Demand for better roads intensified as farmers sought routes to transport their products to transshipment points. Road improvements encouraged a shift from draft oxen to horses in overland transport; this shift allowed farmers to concentrate on breeding cattle for beef and milk production (Lee 1982:42).

The American Civil War temporarily interrupted Frederick County's prosperity. Military operations overshadowed the everyday life of Frederick County residents. The area suffered substantial damage due to looting by both armies. Food, draft animals, and money were forfeited to both Union and Confederate troops. Farmers and manufacturers suffered losses due to the shortage of labor. However, with the return of the labor force at the war's end, Frederick County quickly regained its economic prosperity.

During the years following the Civil War, the Federal government reimbursed farmers for their crop and livestock losses, and banks provided loans to aid in the recovery. Frederick County farmers, benefiting from high-quality farmland and good transportation routes, quickly regained their previous prominence (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:62). Agricultural output continued to increase; by 1870, more than one million bushels of corn and wheat were produced county-wide (Scharf 1882:370). Interest in agricultural improvement also resumed, and the first county fair was held in Frederick in 1878 (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:64).

Lake's *Atlas of Frederick County* indicates that in 1873 most of the fertile land of the Middletown Valley was open farmland. Wheat and corn continued to be significant crops. By the early twentieth century, more corn was grown than wheat, and tobacco production dropped (Wesler et al. 1981:144). At the same time, dairying increased. The expanding populations in the nearby urban centers of Baltimore and Washington D.C., continued to expand Frederick County's market for agricultural goods, especially dairy products (Grisby and Hoffsommer 1949:12).

Farming continued to be lucrative until the end of World War I, when foreign markets closed. A surplus of agricultural products resulted and many farmers were forced out of business (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:100). Rising costs related to mechanization and new government health regulations, such as the requirements for pasteurization, also caused economic hardship for some farmers. However, Frederick County maintained its level of agricultural output. Between 1920 and 1930, Frederick County was the sole Maryland county to escape a drop in agricultural production (Wesler et al. 1981:144).

However, the county's labor pool experienced the effects of stagnation at the beginning of the twentieth century. Increased mechanization replaced manual labor and reduced the number of jobs in the agricultural sector (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:63). In addition, the number of industries operating in the county dropped as conglomerates became more common (Wesler et al. 1981:144). As a result, many people moved to nearby cities in search of work. This problem increased after World War I, as those forced from farming sought work alternatives.

As a result of the absence of a significant industrial base in Frederick County, the depression years were followed by a longer than average recovery period (Whitmore and Cannon:100). Consequently, the county's population increased slowly during the 1930s (Wesler et al. 1981:144).

Frederick County entered a new era after World War II. The expansion of the U.S. Army installation Fort Detrick provided new jobs, and many persons involved with this facility remained in Frederick, stimulating the county's economy (Whitmore and Cannon 1981:101). The construction of one of the first segments of President Dwight Eisenhower's highway program influenced the county. During the early 1950s, the Baltimore to Frederick Road (Interstate 70) was completed, reducing transportation time between the two cities by thirty minutes (Jones 1974:11).

The proximity of Frederick County to Washington, D.C., and to Baltimore has increased its appeal as a bedroom community, and major roadways have been constructed to accommodate growing commuter traffic. However, much of the county has retained an agricultural character. The urban center of Frederick, with a population approaching 40,000, is surrounded by rolling farmland and pastureland. The county continues to be one of the state's top producers of dairy products, corn, and wheat.

The Pettingall/Bussard Farm (F-4-114) was active in the cultivation of grain crops and livestock throughout the nineteenth century. During the twentieth century, a small-scale dairy supplanted traditional grain cultivation at the farm, although hay and grain crops were raised to feed the livestock. The cultivation of grain crops and later growth of the dairy industry during the twentieth century represent a common pattern of agricultural land use illustrated throughout Frederick County during the period. While the Pettingall/Bussard Farm is associated with the broad pattern of local agricultural history (Criterion A) and the transition of Frederick's agricultural economy from a grain to dairy base, archival data does not suggest that the farm complex possesses a significant association with local agricultural history.

The Pettingall/Bussard Farm (F-4-114) comprises a complement of built resources constructed from the nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. Archival research revealed that the farm complex was established sometime prior to 1858. The extant brick smokehouse and the foundation ruins of a bank barn, destroyed by fire in 1957, are the only resources that may be associated with this original farm. The 1850 Frederick County Census reveals horses, cattle, sheep, and swine were raised on the farm. In addition, the farm produced wheat, rye, corn, oats, wool, potatoes, orchard products, butter, and hay (Hitselberger and Dern 1978:344,542,543).

The majority of the extant agricultural structures represent the twentieth-century evolution of the dairy farm. The dairy operation maintained a herd of 50-60 head of cattle throughout the period. The dairy ceased operation in 1985 and a herd of beef cattle was maintained until 1987. After 1987, the agricultural fields surrounding the farm were leased to other farmers. The resources associated with dairying operation include an extant dairy barn, silo, and shed. These structures reflect the increased agricultural specialization and the distinctive functional characteristics of twentieth-century dairy construction.

An aerial photograph and maps from the 1990s depict eight additional buildings/structures located on the farm, which have since been demolished. These buildings included two cattle loafing sheds constructed in 1959 and 1961, a wood-frame hay barn, a wood-frame wagon shed, a brick machine shed constructed in 1958, a garage, a chicken house, and a dairy house constructed in 1959.

While the remaining agricultural structures within the complex are examples of types of buildings commonly constructed to support the agricultural development in Frederick County; the collection of surviving structures does not retain sufficient integrity to illustrate the "pattern of features common to this class of resources." In addition, survey and archival data suggest that the dairy operation was most representative of the industry during the 1950s and 1960s rather than earlier decades of this century, which are of historical interest. The farm complex does not possess the significance and integrity required for consideration as representative of a type under Criterion C.

Historic Context - Architecture

The vernacular tradition of the Piedmont region reflects the architectural influence from two primary areas -- the Mid-Atlantic and tidewater, each with distinct architectural traditions. The Pennsylvania-Germans introduced log and stone construction, as well as massed plan around a central chimney and banked construction. English folk housing traditions introduced to the county by tidewater settlers also were influential on the architectural development of the region. The tidewater influences of the English are seen in masonry and wood-frame houses with linear plans, end chimneys, and symmetrical facades. Hall-and-Parlor and I-House forms reflect this influence. Frederick County's early land use patterns focused on the development of small family farmsteads, as opposed to plantations. This pattern was influenced by the topography of the area, and the absence of an extensive transportation network. Farmhouses and buildings demonstrated this development through their architectural forms. Simple, utilitarian wood and stone buildings with an emphasis on function rather than ornamentation typify the Frederick County farmstead.

During the nineteenth century, local architecture began to display more uniformity in design and construction as the Piedmont farmhouse type began to replace the vernacular buildings of the earlier settlers. Late nineteenth-century examples of the Frederick County farmhouse evolved to include a five bay facade, greater emphasis on symmetry, and fashionable stylistic detailing. Advances in construction technology and building materials contributed to these changes. Milled lumber was less expensive and more widely available; balloon framing made possible greater flexibility in scale and massing. Architectural designs available through pattern books and mail order catalogues of prefabricated architectural components resulted in greater uniformity in design as well as design references to "high style" forms. The result of these influences was a middle class farmhouse design easily acquired by the average moderately successful Frederick County farmer.

The principal dwelling of the Pettingall/Bussard Farm (F-4-114) reflects the evolution and development of the Maryland Piedmont house type, a local pattern of architecture. The principal dwelling (ca. 1880-1890) combines a center hall plan with attached rear ell and mass produced architectural components, such as doors and windows. The design and ornamentation of the principal dwelling exhibits design influences of the Victorian period through the application of high-style architectural detailing, particularly on the porch and windows. The porch features a steeply-pitched hipped roof sheathed with corrugated metal supported by four, plain, boxed columns with decorative wood brackets and decorative scrolling at the cornice. The symmetrically-aligned, two-over-two-light, double-hung, wooden-sash windows feature arched wood lintels with decorative scrolling surmounted by brick jack arches and simple wood sills. The south elevation of the rear ell features a two-story porch; this is a characteristic feature of nineteenth-century farmhouses in the Maryland Piedmont. The porch is incorporated under the principal roof of the rear ell. The interior window and door surrounds of the principal dwelling features simple moldings with bulls-eye corner blocks. Windows and doors also feature decorative cast metal hardware.

The principal dwelling survives intact and represents a simple but unsophisticated interpretation of the later phase of development of the Maryland Piedmont house type. The principal dwelling individually possesses those qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places Criterion C, for embodiment of the distinctive characteristics that define the regional farmhouse type. The principal dwelling conveys its historic association and

retains its integrity of location and setting. The regional pattern of architectural development is evident in the design, materials and workmanship of the principal dwelling.

Within the immediate boundaries of the principal dwelling are four domestic outbuildings; a well house (ca. 1930), a metal superstructure of former windmill (ca. 1900), a brick smokehouse (ca. 1860), and a concrete block garage (ca. 1950). The former windmill and smokehouse are contributing outbuildings to the principal dwelling. The brick smokehouse represents an example of vernacular architecture which has adopted functional designs. The superstructure of the windmill rests on a concrete slab above the brick lined shaft of the well. These resources reflect the local pattern of architectural development during the nineteenth century. The well house and garage are non-contributing elements to the principal dwelling. These structures represent the later twentieth century evolution of the complex.

Conclusion

The Pettingall/Bussard Farm (F-4-114) is a typical nineteenth and early twentieth century Frederick County farm complex. The ten buildings/structures within the complex were evaluated for potential individual significance and collectively as a potential historic district applying the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). The complex though historically associated with the broad pattern of agricultural development in the county, does not possess those qualities of significance and integrity defined by the National Register of Historic Places (Criteria A, B, and D).

The principal dwelling of the Pettingall/Bussard Farm (F-4-114) reflects the evolution and development of the Maryland Piedmont house type, a local pattern of architecture. The principal dwelling individually possesses those qualities of significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places Criterion C, for embodiment of the distinctive characteristics that define the regional farmhouse type. The principal dwelling conveys its historic association and retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, and setting. The regional pattern of architectural development is evident in the design, materials, and workmanship of the principal dwelling. Within the immediate boundaries of the principal dwelling are four domestic outbuildings, two of which are contributing elements (windmill and smokehouse) and two of which are non contributing elements (well house and, concrete block garage).

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Maryland Historical Trust, Inventory of Historic Property Files, Crownsville, Maryland.

Verbal boundary description and justification

Architectural investigation of the Pettingall/Bussard Farm (F-4-114) includes 150 acres of agricultural lands, 4.6 acres encompassing the farm complex and principal dwelling were examined as part of these investigations. The Pettingall/Bussard Farm (F-4-114) is located on the south side of U.S. Route 40 at its intersection with Hollow Road, north of Middletown Maryland. The property is defined in the Frederick Land Records Book 2051 Page 1010, a plat map of the property can be found within Tax Map 46 and 55. The boundaries of the farm complex and principal dwelling have been defined as containing 4.6 ac beginning at a point south of the right-of-way of U.S. Route 40, thence south along Hollow Road to the corner of a wire fence which defines the southern boundary of the complex. The boundary follows the fence west to a point east of a small creek thence proceeds north to a point behind the tenant house where it turns east and proceeds to the beginning point. The farm complex and principal dwelling, located at 8836 Hollow Road contains 4.6 acres as defined by the current verbal boundary description.

SUMMARY CHAIN OF TITLE, PETTINGALL/BUSSARD FARM

Date: October 17, 1994

Grantee: Hollow Road Limited Partnership

Grantor: Flora E. Schroyer

Liber: 2051

Folio: 1010

Date: December 26, 1957

Grantee: Maurice J. Schroyer and Flora E. Schroyer

Grantor: Estate of Oda C. Schroyer

Liber: 593

Folio: 317

Date: March 27, 1925

Grantee: Thaddeous H. Schroyer and Oda C. Schroyer

Grantor: George D. Dinterman and Phoebe Dinterman (second wife)

Liber: 352

Folio: 296

Date: July 25, 1882

Grantee: Susan Marie Bussard

Grantor: Peter Hanson Bussard and Charlotte Bussard

Liber: A.F. 5

Folio: 429

Date: February 25, 1882

Grantee: George Dinterman (prior to marriage to Susan Marie Bussard)

Grantor: Peter H. Bussard and Charlotte Bussard

Liber: A.F. 5

Folio: 429

Date: April 4, 1871

Grantee: Peter H. Bussard and Charlotte Bussard

Grantor: Robert Pettingall and Ann Pettingall

Liber: C.M. 6

Folio: 542

Date: July 8, 1857

Grantee: Robert Pettingall

Grantor: Charles Oliver, mortgager (estate of Sarah Pettingall)

Liber: E.S. 9

Folio: 519

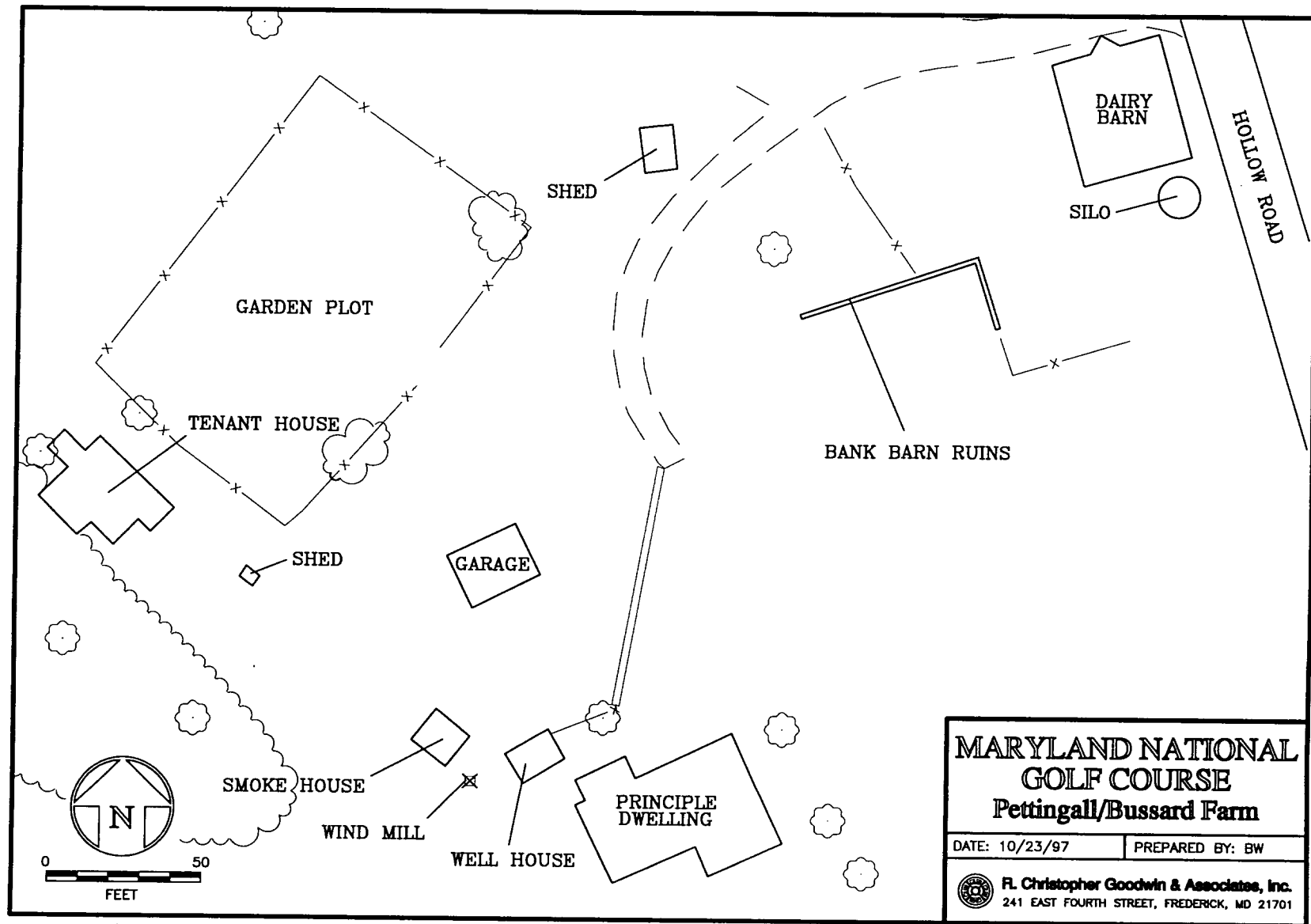
Date: April 17, 1840

Grantee: Sarah Pettingall

Grantor: Charles Oliver, mortgager

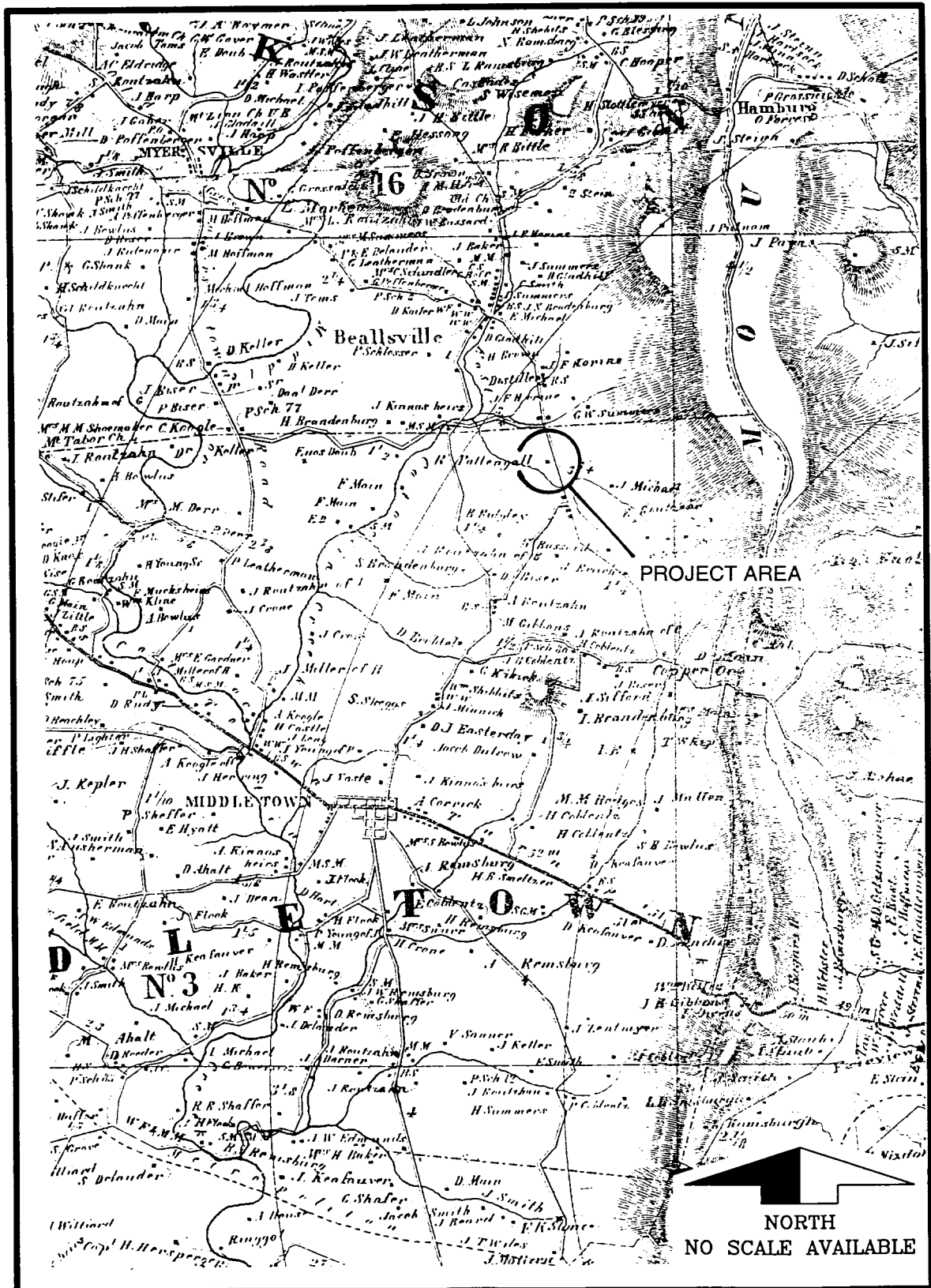
Liber: H.S. 11

Folio: 21

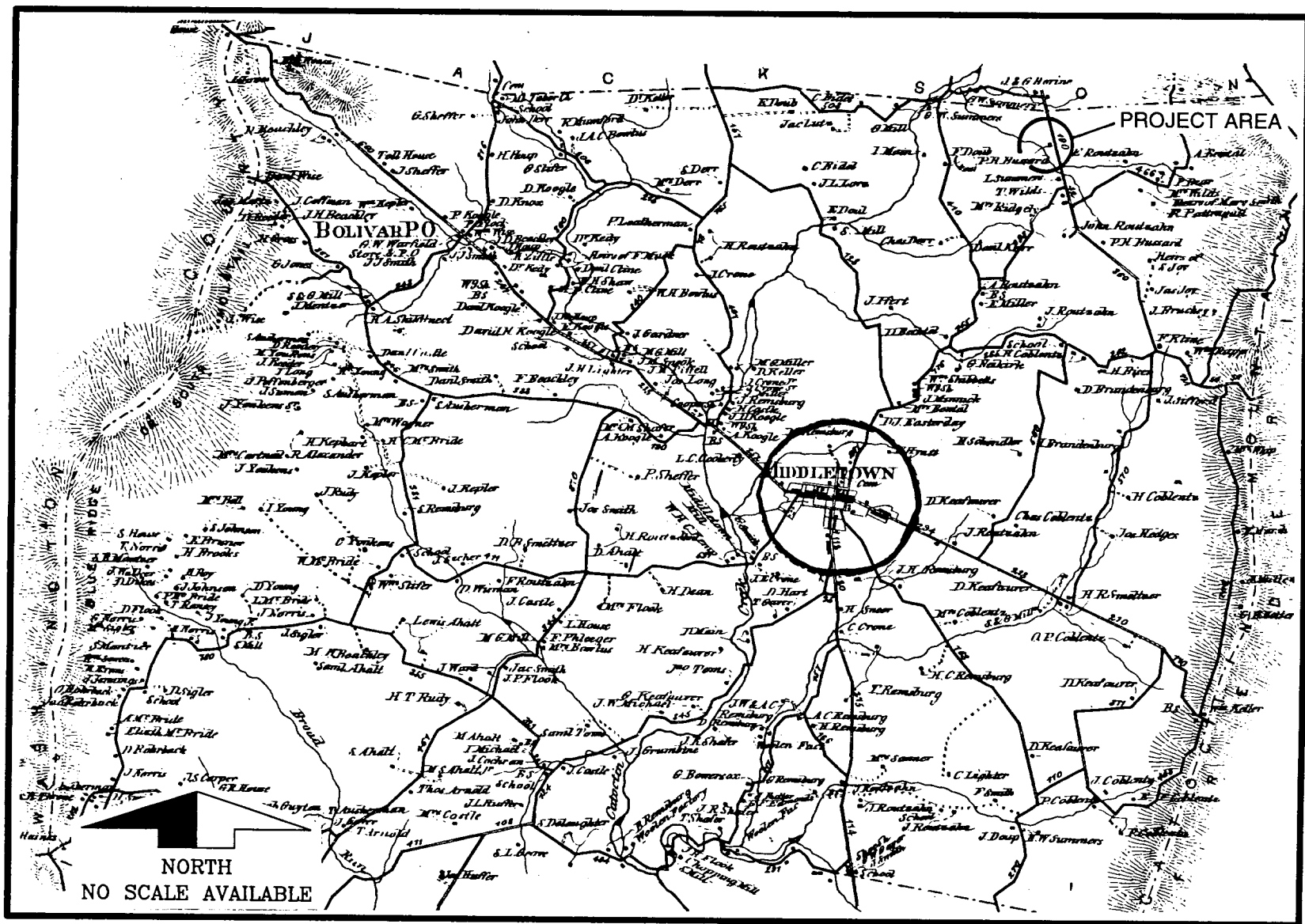


Sketch map of Pettingall/Bussard Farm.

F-4-114



Excerpt from Bond's 1858 Map of Frederick County, Maryland depicting the Robert Pattengall [sic] farmstead and project area.



" Lake's 1873 Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland showing the Peter H. Bussard farmstead and project area.

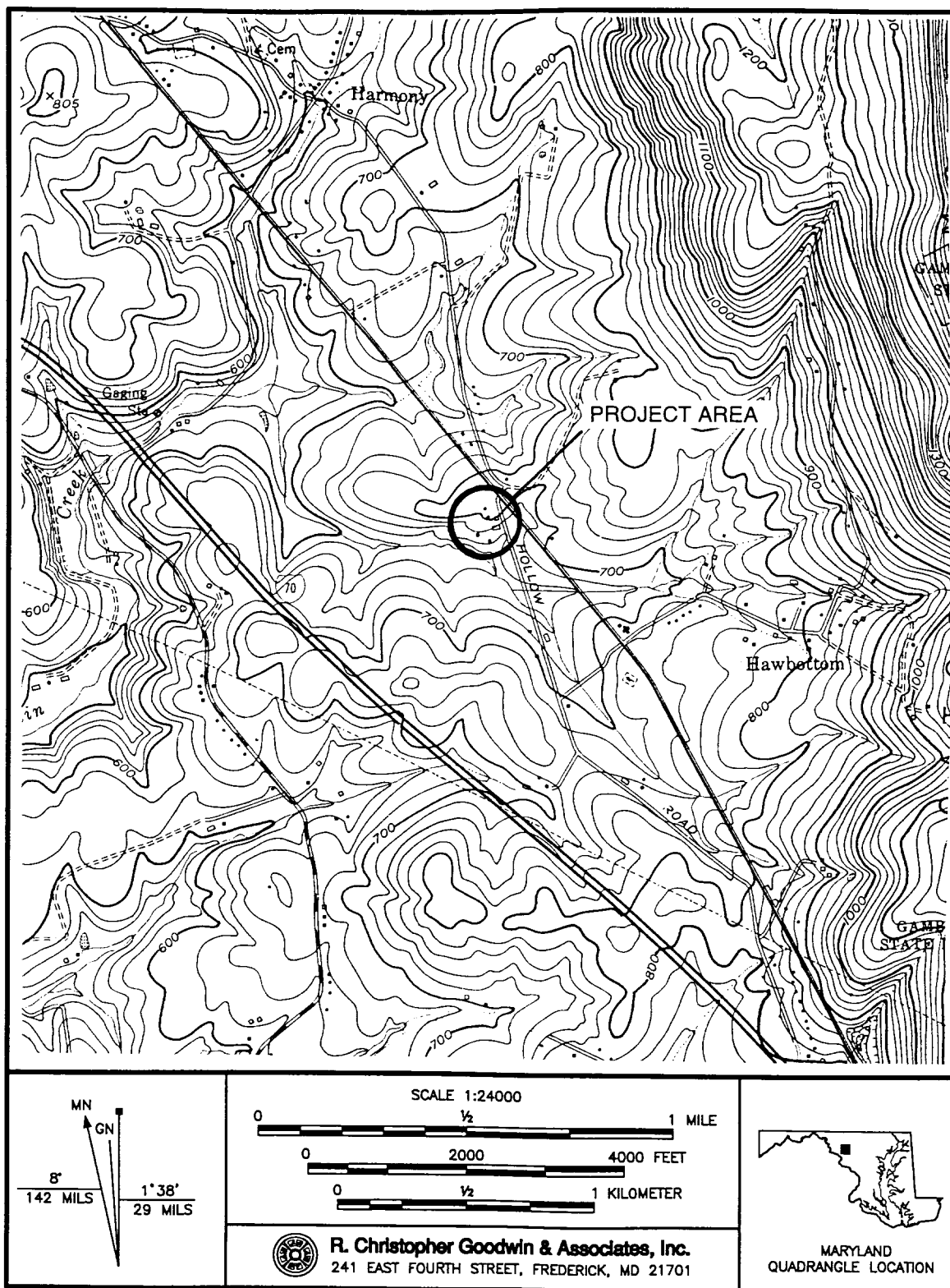
F-4-114

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

The information for items a-f is identical for each print.

1. a. inventory #: F-4-114
 b. historic name: Pettingall/Bussard Farm
 c. location: Frederick County
 d. photographer: P. Giglio
 e. date of photograph: October 1997
 f. location of negative: MD SHPO
 g. description: Principal Dwelling, view northwest
2. g. Principal Dwelling, view northeast
3. g. Principal Dwelling, view northwest depicting outbuildings and tenant house
4. g. Principal Dwelling, view southeast depicting outbuildings
5. g. Principal Dwelling, view northwest, detail front porch and window
6. g. Principal Dwelling, view northeast, interior, parlor
7. g. Well House, Windmill and Smokehouse, view west
8. g. Well House, view southwest
9. g. Windmill, view west
10. g. Smokehouse, view northwest
11. g. Garage, view northwest
12. g. Tenant House, view north
13. g. Tenant House, view southeast
14. g. Foundation Ruins of Bank Barn, Dairy Barn and Silo, view northeast
15. g. Shed, view northwest
16. g. Dairy Barn and Silo, view east

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Portion of 1979 Photorevised U.S.G.S. Middletown, MD 7.5' quadrangle, showing the location of the Pettingall/Bussard Farm.



F-4-114

Pettingall/Bussard Farm
Frederick Co.

P. Giglio

MD SHPO

Principal Dwelling, view northwest

1 of 16

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F-4-114

Pettingall/Bussard Farm

Frederick Co.

P. Giglio

MD StIPO

Principal Dwelling, view northeast

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F-4-114

Pettingall/Bussard Farm

Frederick Co.

P. Giglio

MD J SHPO

Principal Dwelling, view north, depicting outbuildings and tenant house

3 of 16

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F-4-114

Pettingall/Bussard Farm

Frederick Co

P. Giglio

MD SHPO

Principal Dwelling, view southeast, depicting outbuildings

4 of 16

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F-4-114

Pettingall/Bussard Farm

Frederick Co.

P. Giglio

MD SHPO

Principal Dwelling, view northwest, detail front porch & window

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F-4-114

Pettingall/Bussard Farm

Frederick Co

P Giglio

MD USHPO

Principal Dwelling, view northeast, interior, parlor

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F-4-114

Pettingall/Bussard Farm

Frederick Co

P. Giglio

MD J SHPO

Well House, Windmill & Smokehouse, view west
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F-4-114

Pettingall/Bussard Farm

Frederick Co

P. Giglio

MD SHPO

Well House, view southwest

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F-4-14

Pettingall/Bussard Farm
Frederick Co.

P. Giglio

MD SHPO

Windmill, view west

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F-4-114

Pettingall/Bussard Farm

Frederick Co

P. Giglio

MD SHPD

Smokehouse, view northwest

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F-4-114

Pettingall/Bussard Farm

Frederick Co

P. Giglio

MD SHPO

Garage, view northwest

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F-4-114

Pettingall/Bussard Farm

Frederick Co

P. Giglio

MD SHPO

Tenant House, view north

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F-4-114

Pettingall/Bussard Farm
Frederick Co.

P Giglio

MD SHPD

Foundation Ruins of Bank Barn, Dairy Barn, & silo, view northeast

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F-4-114

Pettigall/Bussard Farm

Frederick Co

P. G. 10

MD J SHPO

Shed, view northwest

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F-4-114

Pettingall/Bussard Farm

Frederick Co

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MD SHPO

Dairy Barn: Silo view east

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